AN
ANSWER
To the ſeverall
PETITIONS
Of late exhibited to the high Court of
PARLIAMENT,
And to his Excellency the Lord Generall CROMWELL,

By the poor Husband-men, Farmers, and Tenants in ſeverall Counties of England, for the taking away of Tithes, paid to Prieſts and Impropriators.

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18 May T
Economies

An Answer to the severall Petitions of late exhibited to the High Court of Parliament, And to his Excellency the Lord Generall Cromwell, *by the poor Husbandmen, Farmers, and Tenants in severall Counties of* England, *for the taking away of Tithes paid to Priests and Impropriators.*

IT is manifest to all that have searched Records, either in the Ecclesiasticall or Temporall Courts, or have read the Chronicles of this Nation, that tithes of Corn and Grain were paid to the Clergy in the times of the *Saxons*; As also that the tithes of more than the third part of all the Parishes in *England*, were, before the Conquest, and within a few ages after, given, and appropriated to Monasteries and other Religious houses, who quietly enjoyed them till their dissolution by K. *Henry* the eighth, who aswell by the severall Grants made unto him by the Heads of the said religious houses, as also by an Act of Parliament holden in 31. year of his reign (to which all the Commons in *England* consented) had all the

Manors, Lands, Tithes and Hereditaments belonging to the ſaid Religious houſes (being for the moſt part the faireſt and richeſt in *England*) granted and veſted in the ſaid King and his heires for ever.

Which King, being thereof ſo lawfully ſeized, He by his ſeverall letters Patents under the great Seale of *England*, in conſideration of monies paid him, tenths & tenures by Knights ſervice reſerved, and for rewards for ſervice, and other valuable conſiderations, did diſperſe the Sites of the ſaid Monaſteries, &c. their Manors, Lands, and tithes, &c. amongſt the Nobility, the Gentry, and others his Subjects, well-neer of all degrees and profeſſions.

All which Patentees, their heires and aſſignes, have from that time to this preſent, quietly enjoyed the ſame without diſpute, the infortunate Impropriators of tithes excepted, who notwithſtanding their more than 100 yeares quiet poſſeſſion, ſeverall Deſcents caſt, Fines levied, Recoveries ſuffered, and thoſe upon valuable conſiderations; And beſides the former act of Parliament, and one other excellent Law made in the 21th year of K. *James*, called the Statute of *Limitations*, made for the quieting and ſetling of mens Eſtates; yet by the

the clamorous importunities of the Petitioners, their titles to their inheritances have bin blasted, their tithes ill payd, and which is worse, by many denied to be payd, though the High Court of Parliament have made severall Acts and Ordinances for the due payment thereof: And this the Petitioners and others of their party have attempted to do, without proposing any recompence or due satisfaction to be given to the Impropriators in lieu therof.

Now how unjust and unconscionable their endeavours and attempts have bin herein, shall evedently appear to the understanding of the poor tenants and farmers themselves who are Petitioners, by the reasons and Arguments plainly expressed in the Articles following, *viz.*

1 First, many Impropriations are in the hands of such persons as have faithfully served this Common-wealth, with their persons and estates, in the late troubles; And now if the Petitioners might obtain their desires, the Common-wealth whom they have served, shall deprive them of their estates and livelihoods.

2. The Parliament have had by way of seque-

ſtration, the Revenues of many Impropriations, the owners whereof have lately compounded for their Delinquencies: And now that the Delinquents have paid the Fines impoſed upon them for their delinquencies, and ſued forth their pardons, or by the Act of Oblivion have thei r off ences remitted, they ſhall (thoſe excepted who gave to the State their Impropriations in lieu of their Fines) be now puniſhed in a farr higher degree than by a review, even to the loſſe of the inheritance it ſelf.

3 Many Widdows have tithes for their Joyntures, which their parents did purchaſe for them, with mariage portions; and Orphans, tithes aſſigned for the raiſing of their portions; and younger Sons have Annuities iſſuing out of tithes granted unto them during their lives, and little or nothing els to maintain them.

4 Others have tithes extended for juſt debts due unto them; others have tithes mortgaged unto them for mony lent, and the mortgagers ſtand bound, by Statutes or Recognizances, or in penall Bonds, to pay the monies borrowed at the dayes limited: In ſuch caſes the Mortgagers ſhall not only loſe the tithes mortgaged, but the bonds for collaterall ſecurity being layd upon them, they

ſhall

ſhall (unles they have other eſtates) become ſtark beggars, and perhaps ſtarve in priſon.

5 Others have built fair houſes, out-houſes and barnes upon their Rectories, and have held their tithes inſtead of demeans for their proviſions, which tithes being taken from them, their loſſes (over and above their tithes) in their buildings will be of conſiderable value.

6 K. *Henry* the 8th, to engage all degrees of men and ſocieties in the ſharing of the lands belonging to the Religious houſes, and of the Rectories to them lately appropriated, did (amongſt other things) by way of exchange, give to divers of the Colleges in both the Univerſities, a great number of Impropriations; and the Colleges in the lieu of them gave to the King, fair Manors, Farmes and Lands of the like yearly value, which had bin given unto them by the Founders and Benefactors to the ſaid Colleges. Now if the tithes be taken away from thoſe Colleges, then in all juſtice and equity the Colleges ought to have all their Manors and Lands reſtored back again unto them, which in every exchange, is tacitly imply'd; and though the mutuall aſſurances between the King and the Colleges, were not in form of law

law made by way of exchange, yet the conſiderations appear to be ſo, both in the Kings letters Patents, and alſo in the Grants made by the Colleges to the King. Therfore in all equity, reſtitution or ſatisfaction ought to be given unto them, otherwiſe thoſe Colleges muſt in part be diſſolved.

7. As the Colleges ſhall loſe their Impropriations, ſo their Farmers therof ſhall loſe their leaſes which they have purchaſed for Fines in hand paid for one and twenty yeares, or for three lives, and alſo all hopes of renewing their Leaſes hereafter, which they and their predeceſſors have injoyed from time to time, at ſuch conſtant Rates ſet to be payed for Fines at the renewing of their Leaſes, as ſuch College leaſes have bin uſually ſold for one third part more than Leaſes held of private perſons.

The Petitioners by that which hath been already declared may easily discern, that there will be many sufferers and sad losers, if tithes impropriate shall be taken away. In the next place it shall be discovered, who they are that shall be the Gayners, when all Lands are tithe-free.

THe Petitions exhibited are in the behalf of the poor Husband-men and Tenants; Alas poor men! they shall have the least share of the profits of *tithes*, if their Petitions should be granted. For,

1 First, a great and considerable part of all the Manors and best Farmes in *England*, and also of petit Farmes, and parcells of land, have been bought and sold within this thirty years last past. The severall purchasers wherof, have not paid one penny for the *tithes* therof. For the *tithes* being an inheritance separate and distinct from the land, was not in the power of the Vendors to sell, nor intended by the Purchasers to be bought. Now it is contrary to all justice and equity, that a purchaser should have the profit of that he neither bought nor paid for.

2 The purchasers of Manors and Farmes, for the most part have been rich Merchants, wealthy

Citizens, great Practicers in the Law, Officers in the Courts of juſtice, and other monied men; all theſe, or the moſt of theſe, do let out their purchaſed lands to Farmers at improoved rents, which Farmers, when all lands are made *tith-free*, ſhall pay to their landlords the Purchaſers, Rents as well for the value of the *tithes*, as they ſhall for the arable land they hire of them, either by ſetting the land at a higher rate in regard it is *tith-free*, or els a Fine or Income ſhall be paid in reſpect had therto. However the rich Purchaſers when their lands ſhall be *tith-free*, will in one way or other make their profit of them. And thus the *tithes* ſhall be taken away from the Impropriators, the rightfull owners of them, and given to the rich purchaſers who have no need of them, nor right unto them. Thus upon the whole matter, whereas there was but one Impropriator in a Pariſh, now there will be (if the Petitioners may obtain their deſires) in effect, as many Impropriators as Purchaſers.

3 The like may be ſaid of Noblemen, of principall Gentlemen, and of all others, who having many Manors and good Farmes in ſeverall Counties, have their place of reſidence but in one County, and do let out to Farm the Sites of their Manors,

nors and the Demeanes therof, which commonly in country Villages do amount to the third or fourth part of the Revenue of the whole Parish, and in many parishes well neer all the Farmes are theirs; these great men, their lands being made *tith-free*, shall have their Estates improoved to their hands with the ruin of many poor Gentlemen and Freeholders, who have litle els but *tithes* to maintain them and their familyes.

4 And in like maner also, such Tenants as have Estates for lives in their Farmes, and do upon every change of a life renew their Leases (as generally they do in the West part of *England*, and in divers Counties elswhere) all which tenants for lives shall make Fines to their Lords, as well for the profits of the *tithes* of the Farmes they hold, as for the Farmes themselves: So that however the Farmers may have some petty benefit, or rather conveniencie by the hiring of their Farmes in outward appearance *tith-free*, yet the main profits will redound to the Landlords, unles the Farmers can procure, that no Landlord whatsoever shall let his arable lands together with the *tithes* therof, at above a certain rent *per annum* for every acre: which was in effect one of the Articles which *Wa. Tiler* &

his rabble demanded of King *Richard* the ſecond.

5 It hath been propounded by ſome, that Orphans and ſuch as have no other eſtate but *tithes*, ſhall have ſome moderate ſatisfaction in mony, and by others, that the Impropriators ſhall have 8. or 10. years purchaſe for their *tithes*. Let ſuch conſider, that this is in effect to take from the Subjects their inheritance againſt their wills for half the value thereof. Such forget that golden Rule, *of doing as they would be done unto*. In caſe the Impropriators titles were defective, it were a work of Charity to favour the widdows and the fatherles; but if their titles be good and legall (which none yet have queſtioned) and that the rich mans right and title is the ſame with the Orphans, then the one ought to have the benefit of the law (which is the ſubjects birth-right) as well as the other.

6 And as to a generall ſale to be made of *tithes* at a ſet rate of ſo many years purchaſe, many difficulties and matters conſiderable will ariſe thereabout. For as ſome Manors or Farmes in ſome Counties, are as well worth 20 years purchaſe, as ſome others elſwhere are worth 15. So in like maner of *tithes*, whether the inhabitants be induſtrious to till the Earth, whether good or bad huſbands,

bands, whether Sea-ſand, Lyme, Marle, or other Compoſt may be eaſily procured to manure the land, whether the Inhabitants be able owners, or poor Farmers, whether the ſoil be fertile or barren, whether lying in the incloſed Counties, or in the Champaines, *&c.* theſe and the like will raiſe or abate the ſale of *tithes.*

7 Now concerning thoſe that are to be the ſellers, Firſt by an Act of Parliament made *Anno* 13. *Eliza.* If the Maſters and the Fellows of Colleges do alien their Lands or *tithes*, ſuch Grants are void, nor can they conſent to do it without an horrible breach of truſt, and if they ſhall be ſold for half the value, then muſt the Colleges (as before was obſerved) be in part, and ſome of the greateſt of them be well-neer diſſolved. Some of the Impropriators have their Eſtates ſo fettered by their fathers, or by themſelves upon their marriages, with Entailes called perpetuities, that they have no power to dock them, but by compoſition with them in remainder; they being in little better condition than tenants for lives. Others are ſimply tenants for lives, others for years; How ſhal the monys upon ſuch ſales be divided between the particular tenants, and them in remainder or reverſion?

others have mortgaged their *tithes*, others, and not a few, have their estates in the hands of Trustees, which trusts cannot be discharged but by the chargeable Decrees in Chancery. Shall Orphans have their portions, and Creditors their debts abated? Shall the annuities of younger brothers be in part extinct? Or shall all the loss fall upon those poor Gent. and Freeholders who have the inheritance of the *tithes* in reversion, and none or little present profit?

8 Difficulties will also arise about the persons that are to Purchase; for, where there is one parishioner that hath spare mony to buy his *tithes*, there are four that are in debt, few of those (well advised) will purchase, because he that buyes land at ten years purchase, runns about the Country to borrow mony, payes brokage and interest, and the charges of assurance by mortgage to secure either the lender or his sureties, and the payment of taxes (besides the loss of time and anguish of mind) may put his Gains in his eyes and see never the worse. Particular tenants, and they in reversion, will hardly joyn in the purchase; and who shall undertake for them that are in their minorities? As the most part of men will want monies to buy,

buy, ſo others will have no will to buy; ſhall an Impropriator be compelled to ſell the faireſt and beſt portions of his Tithes and at under-rates, to thoſe that will buy, and to keep the remain in his hands? That were to adde another prejudice to the Impropriator, who beſides other inconvenience ſhall be well-neer at as great a charge to inne ſuch parcels of ſcattered Tithes, as formerly he was to inne the whole. But if ſtrangers ſhalbe admitted to buy the tithes of thoſe lands, which the owners are not able, or not willing to buy, then it will follow, that there muſt be Landlords and Tenants, and in effect, as many, or more Impropriators, than are at this preſent. Laſtly, who ſhall determine the yearly value of the tithes to be ſold? if the anti-tithemongers, ſet the value, the purchace no doubt will be under ten years.

9. Some of the Petitioners, and namely thoſe in the Eaſt-Riding in *York*-ſhire, pray to have the payment of tithes aboliſhed, becauſe they were at the firſt given for the advancement of Popery, and for the maintenance of ſuperſtitious and idle perſons. For the like reaſon the Petitioners may (in caſe they have good ſucceſs in this Petition) pray

pray that all the Sites of the Monaſteries, and of all other the Religious houſes in *England*, diſſolved by K. *Hen.*8. may, together with all their Manors, Granges, Farms and Lands (which amounted to the value of 161100.l. *per annum*, of old Rents, and are worth at this day at improved Rents, two millions of pounds *per annum*) be taken from the preſent owners, becauſe they were at the firſt given for the maintenance of idle Monks and Chanting Cannons, who depended upon the Popes, and were but the Kings half Subjects; And beſtowed upon the Petitioners, becauſe they are poor men, and take great pains for their livings.

The

The Petitioners are alike grieved with the Miniſters of the Goſpell for their maintenance by tithes, As they are with Impropriators, all muſt be taken away from them. It being an eaſy matter, ſay they, to order a more honourable maintenance for them. But in what way they declare not. We ſhall not ſay any thing concerning the Miniſters divine right to tithes; Nor of the conveniencie thereof for their maintenance. We ſhall proceed in the ſame way as before, and ſhew to the Petitioners their miſtakes in the Clergies Revenue; And in their own expectations.

1. ALL that which before hath bin declared, concerning the taking away of tithes from the Impropriators, and giving them to great Landed-men, rich men, and to purchaſors, wilbe the ſame to the Miniſters of the Goſpell, who ſhall have the Rents and profits of their tithes taken from them, and put into the purſes of rich Land-lords, But with more diſad-

vantage to the Miniſter than to the Impropriator, becauſe of the Miniſters conſtant pains in Preaching, His care of the ſouls under his charge, with the other duties incident to his calling. For which our Anceſtors in former times held their Miniſters ſo worthy of tithes, and were ſo conſciencious in the dew payment of them, That they uſually gave their Miniſters a Legacie for tithes forgotten to be paid; And Mortuaries were paid to the parochiall Miniſters for the ſame cauſe.

2. It was in the times of Popery, one of the juſt grievances which the Cannons had againſt the Monaſteries, &c. That they received the Rents of the tithes, and yet lived 100. miles off, and for that many Rectories were appropriated to Religious houſes beyond the Seas, who gave no relief nor aſſiſtance to the Pariſhes whence they received the profits, nor ſcarce took notice of them; whereas the Miniſters of the Goſpell are reſident upon their Cures, and doe ſpend the Revenues thereof amongſt their Pariſhioners; They ſet the able poor on work, and relieve the impotent according to their abilities.

3. If the Miniſter doe let his tithes to the Pariſhioners

riſhioners (as many of them doe, and more would upon even tearms) then the Petitioners, the Farmers, have as much privilege from their Miniſters, as they can expect from their rich Landlords, after ſuch time as all Lands are made tithe-free. But if the Miniſter doe keep his tithes in his own hands, then are they a magazin or ſtore-houſe for all the poor people in the Pariſh. For there the poor man hath ſtraw for his bed, for his Cow, and to heat his Oven, and griſt-corn upon truſt, till he have earned money to pay for it; Thither alſo the pettie husband-man, the badger, the waggonier, and the Carter that lives by doing works and carriages for other men, reſort for Chaff for their horſes, which is a commoditie hard to be gotten in thoſe Counties where uſe is made of it; And there they have for their money horſe-corn ready at hand. But where the Farmers doe inne their own tithes, together with their Crops, they will not part with any of thoſe commodities unleſs in a ſmall proportion to the labourers that depend upon them.

4. Whereas the Petitioners pretend that the Impropriators and the Miniſters doe not pay Aſſeſſements anſwerable to the profits they re-

ceive, herein the Petitioners are much miſtaken. For it is a known truth, that all the Judges in the Courts at *Weſtminſter* about *Anno* 1635. did reſolve it, That tithes were not to be aſſeſſed at the tenth part of the Aſſeſſement laid upon the Pariſh, becauſe that way was incertain and unequall; therefore they reſolved, that 100.l. *per annum* in tithes, ought to be equally taxed with 100.l. Lands *per annum*, And the high Court of Parliament, *anno* 1649. did enact, That all Aſſeſſements from thenceforth ſhould be by the pound rate: But as for the ſtock upon the Land, that was ordered to be taxed by it ſelf, which lawfull favour hath not in many places bin allowed neither to the Impropriator, Nor to the Miniſter, becauſe that Farmes, and the ſtocks upon them, are in moſt places taxed undividedly together.

5. The Miniſter is equally taxed (in moſt places) for one hundred pound tithes *per annum*, with a forrain Land-lord, who receives one hundred pounds Rent *per annum* of his Farmer in the ſame Pariſh, which is not juſt: For, the Land-lord is at liberty to live where he pleaſeth, and to follow any calling he beſt liketh, without any deduction of his Rents, ſave for taxes; Whereas the Miniſter is tyed upon great penaltie to Reſidence, and in caſe

caſe of ſickneſs, or of juſt cauſe of abſence, muſt at his charges ſee the Cure ſerved, whereof reſpect ought to be had in all Aſſeſſements laid upon the Clergy. Thus it is plain, tithes are not under-taxed, but rather over-taxed.

6. The Petitioners doe farther pretend, That they doe pay to the Tithe-mongers, the third or fourth part of their whole eſtates. Herein though the Petitioners tell the truth in part, yet they conceal the whole truth. For howſoever it is generally true, that if threeſcore acres of arable Land be let to Farm for threeſcore nobles *per annum*, That then the tithe thereof is worth twenty nobles *per annum*, during the time the threeſcore acres are wholy employed in tillage, not otherwiſe. But as the whole Revenue of a Pariſh doth not conſiſt in arable Lands, ſo the ſame arable is not alwaies plowed, and it may with confidence be affirmed, That the Clergy who receive the tithes of Corn and Grain, together with the ſmall tithes, Have hardly throughout *England* the tenth part of all the Rents and profits of the Lands in their ſeverall Pariſhes; if ſome of them receive more than the tenth, others doe receive much loſs. For in all thoſe Pariſhes, where the richeſt paſtures doe

lye in ſeverall, and are employed in the ſeeding of fat Oxen, as alſo in leſs fertile paſtures, where the profits are raiſed by the brooding up of horſes and ſtore-cattle, nothing conſiderable is paid thereout unto the miniſter.

And where the paſtures are ſtocked with fat ſheep, or with Cows for Dayries, the tenth of the rent of ſuch paſtures, is the moſt that can be expected from a Forainer, but leſs from a Pariſhioner, who alſo paies no tithes for all the paſtures his plow-horſes and Oxen for draught do eat up; nor for the Leyes and paſtures which the flocks of ſheep do graze upon, which are folded to manure the arable lands: Beſides the pariſhioners do commonly blow away all the tithes due for firewood with a ſmoak penny. And the owners of uſuall or coppice Woods in many places do not pay the tenth; and not a few do let their Underwoods and Springs of woods grow till they be above twenty years growth, purpoſely to defraud the Miniſter of his tithe. And generally in all places the ſpires or young timber trees which are fallen, together with the under-wood (which are a conſiderable part of the owners profit) yield nothing to the Miniſter. Adde hereto

that

that of late years much barren ground, formerly employed in tillage, is converted to Warren for Conies (and indeed can no waies be better improved for the benefit of the Common-wealth and the owners profit.) And as for Forrests, Chases, Parkes for Deer, vast moores, great wasts and Commons, (and under correction the commonable Fens also, till of late drained and in hand to be drained conteining 400000. acres.) As they yield not much to the common good, so least of all to the Rector-ministers. Furthermore, many Manors and Granges in *England* antiently were, and so continue to this day, totally exempted from the payment of tithes, by Grants, Privileges and prescriptions, and not Farmes only, but whole Parishes doe prescribe *de modo decimandi*, by which the minister doth hardly receive the fortieth part in lieu of his tithe, in many places much less. Farther,

7. To instance, that the Minister, hath but the tenth. There have, upon complaints made in Chancery, where Towns have been depopulated and converted to pasture, Decrees made in that Court, That the minister should have in lieu of his tithes, the tenth acre in the Parish, to hold in severalitie,

ſeveraltie, and to be laid neer adjoyning to the Parſonage houſe, or in ſome other convenient places to the Miniſters content. In which way of exchange the Miniſter was no loſer (though the Common-wealth bee, by ſuch conditions accompanied with depopulations.) And the cauſe why the Miniſters loſt nothing by ſuch conditions, was, becauſe before that time, about one fourth or fifth part of all the lands in the Pariſhes, were paſture grounds held in ſeveralty, or elſe were meadow and paſture grounds lying in the Common-fields, in the bottoms or low places thereof, and in heidons, and in large drifts for cattle, and in the commons and waſtes of the manor, which were commonable all the year; In all which the miniſter-rector, before the commiſſion, had little or no conſiderable profit, which by the ſeveraltie for all the year were improoved.

8. And whereas the Petitioners pretend much ſlavery by the Statute made *anno* 2 *Edw.*6. for the ſetting forth of tithes, and alſo by the Ordinances made this Parliament for the dew payments therof, It is well known, that there were conſtitutions made in the Reign of King *Edw.* the Confeſſor; As alſo, in the Reign of King *Edw.* firſt, injoyning

joyning the payment both of prediall and perſonall tithes. And it is a known truth, that for one action which hath for theſe ſeven years laſt paſt, been commenced againſt any perſon for Foul tithing, there have bin ten actions brought againſt thoſe who have refuſed to ſet forth their tithes, openly denying to pay the ſame, aſwell to the Miniſter, as to the Impropriator, therefore they have juſt cauſe humbly to Petition the high Court of Parliament, that they would be pleaſed to adde coſts of Suit to the dammages given by that Statute, becauſe affected Juries will give as little in Dammage as may be; As alſo that all ſales made by the owners of Corn and Grain upon the ground, to unknown perſons, to the intent to defraud the Impropriators and Miniſters of their tithes, and all ſuch like covenous and feigned devices, may be made void, and the Contrivers of them puniſhed according to their deſerts. And becauſe that Statute doth concerne prediall tithes only, therefore that ſome good Law might be made in the behalf of poor Vicars, for the recovery of ſmall tithes; which if the Vicar inſiſt upon to have according to the value, he is clamoured to be contentious, if he accept what is given, his

tithes are converted to Almes; And wofull is the condition of thoſe Miniſters whoſe maintenance depends upon the benevolence of the people, as alſo of thoſe pariſhes who want fit maintenance for their miniſters.

9 There are in *England* and in *Wales* nine thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty five pariſhes, and although the one half of thoſe Rectories were not appropriated as to the number of them, yet certainly as to the yearly values, the Miniſters at this day have not the one halfe of the profits of the tithes of corn and grain, becauſe (except the Church of *Cleve* in the vale of *Eveſham*, and ſome others) the tithes of all the richeſt and largeſt pariſhes were appropriated. And if it be farther conſidered, that not only many of the greateſt of them, but alſo the middle ſort have, by ſales, by partitions, and by other means been devided, and come into ſeverall hands.

Then it may be eaſily demonſtrated, that (beſides the Patrons loſſes of their right of inheritance in the preſentations of fit Miniſters to their Churches) above the yearly Revennue of one million of pounds at improoved Rates, and the

Eſtates

Estates of more than ten thousand Families are deeply concerned in this great mutation by the Petitioners intended. Therfore,

10 For the causes and reasons above recited, the Petitioners have, with too much boldness, importuned the High Court of Parliament, and His Excellencie the Lord Generall, after the expence of so much blood and treasure, for the liberty of the Subjects Persons and Proprietie in their Estates, to petition for the taking away of the inheritance, and the Freehold Estates (for every Incombent hath a free-hold Estate in his tithes) from so many thousands of good Subjects, without propounding due and full recompence or satisfaction to be given unto them for the same.

FINIS.